THE WOMAN'S

DREADNOUGHT

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"ON THE SAME BASIS": By P. J. Dollan

The National Union of Scottish Mineworkers, representing all the mining workers in Scotland, have decided to support the electoral reforms proposed by the Speaker's Conference provided that women are enfranchised "on the same basis as men." They intend to put forward this condition at the conferences of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain and the Labour Party, which are to be held to consider the attitude of Labour towards electoral reform. The Scottish miners, therefore now come into line with the demand for the Human Suffrage, for it is obvious that if men of "full age" are to be given votes the same right must be extended to women "on the same basis" before the colliers will be satisfied. The decision of the miners is typical of the feeling in Scottish Labour organisations, which have already signified their approval of the stand taken by the Workers' Suffrage Federation in favour of extending the duties of citizenship to all human beings of full age.

The time has gone past for a compromise on the suffrage question, as it concerns women, and, the workers have the power if they will use it to establish political equality between the sexes. We claim the same political rights for women as for men, not because women are women, but because they are human beings. The franchise in the past has been based on property, which explains the exclusion of so many men and practically all women from taking part in the shaping of the nation's laws. The only real democratic franchise is one that is based on humanity, and which admits the right of every sane man and woman of full age to take part in the election of the local and national legislature, and guidance of its administration. Women require the franchise because as human beings they have human rights, needs, and aspirations which can only be moulded into the national life when they are voters and legislators. The hand which rocks the cradle is essential to the proper guidance of Parliament, and is needed to right a national life which has become lop-sided because of property domination in politics.

If anyone doubts the statement that property dominates the national life, let him be reminded that while Parliament has conscribed the lives of men for the purposes of war it has not conscribed property. If Parliament were based on democracy and animated by humanity, property would have been conscribed long ago. At present property is a sacred institution in this country to which men, women, and children are obliged to make sacrifice. The war is the outcome of the lordship of property over men and women, and it is property that is carrying on the War against the wishes of men and women. If the nation is to be freed from the burden of property domination, there must be a revolution in its electoral system, and such a revolution is contained in the proposal that the franchise should be based on Humanity. Once Humanity is the basis of votes a new idea is infused into politics, and that idea is that life is more important than property. That will be a revolution—the abolition of the dominance of property as the governing factor in politics.

Those who favour a differentiation in the franchise which would exclude the great majority of working women do so consciously or otherwise in the interests of property. Such a distinction is intolerable to right-thinking men and women, and if legalised will keep back social progress for a generation. The history of the franchise proves that it is not altered every five years, and on this occasion it must be altered in such a way that its basis will be a lasting foundation for the future of progress in this country. There is too much work ahead of us in the reconstruction of society to permit of our wasting time in franchise agitation after the War. Now is the time to alter the franchise in such a manner as will allow all men and women to help in the reconstruction of society and to assist in the scourging of war from the world. The Scottish miners have given the other trade unions the right lead which it is hoped will be followed by all who have the interests of Humanity at heart.

Prize Winners at Leeds W.S.F. Dance in aid of the Funds.

THE POTATO QUEUE: By Melvina Walker

It was Saturday market day in Chrisp Street, Poplar, and a cold, miserably damp morning. It was only half-past nine, and many of the Jews' stalls and costers' barrows were not yet set out. At ordinary times one never thinks of going to market before 10.30, but to-day large numbers of women were hurrying up the street with worried faces, and all talking at once about "children," "starvation," and "potatoes."

Suddenly they all began to run, and made one dash for a coster's stall. The owner had not arrived, but bags tied up were slung carelessly across the stall. The women felt the bags eagerly, but to their disappointment, what they thought were potatoes turned out to be onions.

"Oh, my God," said one woman, as she turned away from the stall and caught my eye, "what shall I do if I can't get potatoes? It looks as if we were facing starvation."

"Have you many children?" I asked.

"Many children? I should say so—I've only got seven, and not one of them able to bring me in a penny—that's where this War comes hard on the likes of us. It isn't them as lives up in the West End that's a-going short! Why they're blooming well putting up the price on everything! It looks to me like this: there's food in the country and it looks as if they are putting up the price so as only the rich can buy it and the poor, those as has to do the blooming work has got to go without."

"That's just it, missus," I said, "we women can see through this War."

"Yes," said my companion, "and it's women that always has to suffer: it's the likes of us as always has to go without, and you can't get the men to see it."

I was just going to tell her that men had a very different view now to what they had at the commencement, when suddenly the conversation was interrupted by a shout from the other women, who said that the man at the corner of Tetley Street was just beginning to weigh up potatoes. Off ran the women and with them my companion.

When I got to Tetley Street I saw that the women and children there already numbered about 400, and that a "bobby" was making them stand behind one another, four abreast. The line reached a long way down the street. I wondered how long the little children would have to wait before being served, for it was perishing cold.

There were many more children than women, for the mothers had sent them to save their own time. They were poorly clad, and with poor boots or bootless, and thin, pale faces and sunken eyes, thin little necks and shoulders huddled up to ears nipped with the cold. As I watched them, it dawned on me as it had never done before, that these were the children of the workers, the children of the men and women who, both in peace and war time produce the wealth of the country. There they were waiting in the gutter for a few potatoes. I should have liked men like Lloyd George, Carson and Winston Churchill to see this sight as I saw it.

A prominent tradesman tapped me on the shoulder and said: "What do you think of it, Mrs. Walker?" Before I had time to answer he referred to the children being poorly clad.

"Yes," I said, "I see, but this is England's greatness."

He shrugged his shoulders, and hurried away.

My thoughts wandered back to my school days and to one of the stories by which the school teachers tried to instil into our minds a belief in our country's greatness. This was the story of a black prince, who, after Dreadnoughts, battleships, arsenal, and so on had been shown to him, was received by Queen Victoria, of whom he asked that she would produce to him the secret of England's greatness at which he marvelled. The Great White Queen immediately brought forward the Holy Bible, and said: "Herein doth lie the secret of England's greatness."

To us, mothers of the human race, England's greatness consists neither in battleships nor vast dominions over seas, but in the freedom of its citizens to shape and mould their lives and the lives of their children. When every little child in this England of ours shall have a chance to live happily and all Christians shall realise the truth of the words: "It is the will of my Father that not one of these little ones shall perish," then, and only then will England be great.

POTATO RAID

There is an instinct towards Communal ownership in East London which readily finds expression at periods of pressure.

Last Friday, in the Roman Road, Bow, the potato shortage was acute, and women's eager minds were busily reviewing the possibilities.

The day before large supplies had been delivered at a fried fish shop; to the fish shop, therefore, the crowd went when all the greengrocers had been tried in vain.

Conflicting versions of what happened afterwards are given. Some say that the fried fish man, a Jew, was selling uncooked potatoes privately either to members of his own faith or to regular customers at a side door: some say that he was not selling uncooked potatoes to anyone, but that he refused to sell fried potatoes without fish, and that a customer who wanted chips without fish started the trouble by an altercation with his wife, which ended in blows: others again maintain that the business was carried on just as usual, and that the sole reason for interference was that the fried fish and chip mongers had potatoes enough to last for many days, whilst their neighbours could not buy any for that day's meals.

But whatever the preliminary causes may have been there seems to be no doubt that the crowd was determined to storm the fishshop if it could not get the potatoes in any other way, and that the police therefore directed the owner to come out and sell them for 1½d. per lb. from a stall placed opposite his door.

MAYOR ASKS FOR SUNDAY BAKING

In West Ham both potatoes and bread were short on Saturday, and rioting was expected. The Mayor therefore went round to the bakers and implored them to bake on Sunday in order that there might be enough bread for the people to eat on Monday morning.

To make up for the lack of bread and potatoes poor housewives have sought to substitute rice, lentils, butter beans, haricots, or maccaroni, only to find that whilst the cost of these things has become almost prohibitive to many families, the shopkeepers are unable to supply the demand for them.

BOW BATHS HALL

FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 8 p.m. (doors open 7.30)

CASEY AND HIS FIDDLE

Speeches—

Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST; Mr. JOHN SCURR

Reserved Seats 7d. (including War Tax)

Unreserved Seats 4d. (including War Tax)

This—which once was England, now is Hell,
And all its people fiends, bewitched by war
The lust for blood has scared and marred their .....souls,
Reason destroyed and sin holds carnival.
What is the magic in this word of war
That every crime is sanctioned in its name,
And men are conscious still and unashamed—
Women, the church and e'en the world's great men,
Who should have stood for Truth and all it means
Do nought but clamour that they sacrifice
Gladly for King and Country others' lives.
Oh, splendid youth—by self-made saints betrayed,
Sometime you fought for England—England is Hell to-day.

C. E. PAYNE.

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LABOUR & ADULT SUFFRAGE

The Labour Party and the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress are calling together all the organisations affiliated to them for a National Franchise Conference.

If that conference is to be serviceable to the movement for which it stands and is to champion the interests of the people as a whole, the rank and file must take the initiative, and act with vigour and determination.

The official resolution is exceedingly disappointing; it entirely abandons the adult suffrage position which has been reaffirmed at Labour Conferences year after year. It reads as follows: —

That this Conference, representing the Industrial and Political organisations of the working class, both men and women, while adhering to its repeated demands for complete adult suffrage and for such reforms in registration and constituencies as will make elections clearly representative of the popular will, welcomes the efforts made by the Speaker's Conference to arrive at an agreement upon these questions.

It is of opinion that the Parliamentary Labour Party should support the resolutions of the Speaker's Conference provided that the enfranchisement of women is agreed to, and calls for immediate legislation on the general lines of the report so that a decision of a thoroughly national character may be given at the forthcoming general election.

The resolution speaks of a decision of a "national character" being procured by an election based on the franchise proposals of the Speaker's Conference. The jargon is in the commonplace fashion of the day, but in any case the adjective "national" is misapplied, for a national franchise should surely include all the men and women of the nation. The Speaker's Conference proposals contain the following glaring defects:—

The women's Parliamentary franchise is based on something like the present Local Government franchise. The terms are not precise, but they indicate that women Parliamentary voters are not intended to share the proposed residential suffrage for men, but must qualify either as "owners or tenants," or as wives of owners or tenants.

An age barrier of from 30 to 35 is also to be set up against the woman Parliamentary voter.

Instead of assimilating the Parliamentary and Local Government franchises, a separate owners' and tenants' franchise for Local Government purposes is to be retained, and under this it is provided that husband and wife may not qualify in respect of the same premises, so that the majority of workmen's wives are excluded automatically, as at present.

The pauper disqualification, which bears so hardly on the widow forced to accept out-relief or to place her children in a Poor-law school, and which will disqualify also the broken men whom Mr. Barnes refuses to pension, is only to be relieved in respect of those who have not accepted poor relief for more than thirty-one days in the year, or whose relatives are in a pauper school.

Plural voting is not removed, though it is modified, and becomes dual voting.

The University franchise is extended.

We urge those who attend the Labour conference on March 20th to vote either for the resolution which follows, or, as a second best alternative, for that of the Scottish Mine Workers which is given by Councillor Dollan in his article on our front page.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

ADULT SUFFRAGE RESOLUTION.

"This Conference considers that the proposals contained in the Report of the Speaker's Conference are unsatisfactory and hereby declares that no franchise measure will be satisfactory to the working class unless it provides for:—

(a) *Complete Adult Suffrage for men and women both for Parliamentary and Local Government purposes.*
(b) *The abolition of plural voting and of the University Franchise.*
(c) *The abolition of the pauper disqualification.*
(d) *Continuous registration to secure the the removal from one part of the country to another shall not disqualify.*
(e) *Provision to enable absentee voters to record their votes for their home constituencies in the place where they happen to be at the time of the election.*

"This Conference urges the Government to introduce a measure embodying these provisions without delay, and pledges itself to oppose any measure which does not enfranchise women on the terms proposed for men."

SUFFRAGE NOTES

A Bill granting the provincial franchise to the women of Ontario was passed on March 1st.

On March 7th the Ontario Provincial Government rejected a Bill introduced by the leader of the Opposition to make women eligible for seats in the Legislature.

DEPUTATION OF ITALIAN WOMEN.

A deputation of Italian women has secured a Government pledge that the legal necessity for a husband's authorisation of his wife's acts which obtains in Italy is to be abolished by decree.

ADULT SUFFRAGE VICTORY

A debate: "Adult Suffrage versus the Enfranchisement of Women on the same Terms as Men," took place on March 7th in the Central Halls, Glasgow, under the auspices of the local branch of the United Suffragists. Mrs. Kelsall presided, and the speakers were Miss Thomson and Miss McLellan, who contended for Adult Suffrage and the "same terms" respectively. In a division only 3 voted against Adult Suffrage. Do those who voted against Adult Suffrage accept the view that the pass is to be sold even before a Bill is introduced?

PEACE CANDIDATE A SUFFRAGIST

Miss Dorothy Evans informs us that Mr. Backhouse, the Stockton Peace candidate, was asked the following question at one of his meetings: "Would you be prepared to oppose any extension of the franchise or any change in the franchise unless some measure of woman's suffrage were included?" He replied at once, "Yes."

ELECTORAL REFORM

On March 8th, in the House of Lords, Earl Curzon said that the whole question of franchise and registration had been changed by the report of the Speaker's Conference, which would not be lightly ignored. He need not express an opinion on the actual proposals. They would be brought before the House of Commons within the next fortnight in the shape of a motion to be moved by some important person.

Then only would the Government know what was the opinion of the House of Commons, and the action of the Government would be guided by what took place in that debate. Until the Government knew the views of the House of Commons it would be out of place for the Government to proceed with the formation of a new register. At a later date it might be able to take steps in that direction.

Lord Southwark, a member of the Conference, said that the Government ought to introduce a Bill containing all the proposals of the Conference.

Lord Stuart of Wortley did not take a very sanguine view as to the proposals being accepted en bloc.

Earl Curzon replied that the Speaker's Conference was not set up by the Government, and, having regard to the acute differences of opinion to which some of the recommendations of the Conference gave rise, it was obvious the Government could not proceed with legislation until they had ascertained the views of the House of Commons.

THE "NEW PIRACY"

Dear Editor,—You have done me the honour lately of sending me your WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT; I know not why, because I have ever opposed female suffrage, but if you publish many more articles like the one headed "Starvation" in your issue of February 10th, also "A Better Way than War," I will have to reconsider my objections, on the ground that in the present, when most of my countrymen prostrate themselves like dumb dogs under the heel of a militarist Government, women alone have the courage to speak out.

You quote the "Review of Reviews," which declared before war broke out that "those responsible for the British Navy cannot afford to neglect any device which mechanical science places at their service for the defence of British interests." So much was this the case that our leading naval strategist, Sir Percy Scott, in the "Times" (about June 26th, 1914), broached the "New Piracy" as a form of strategy eminently suitable for use against Germany by ourselves, in case the day ever came when they could drive our fleet of merchantmen off the sea, as we have theirs, and try to starve us out, as we are starving them. He denied that it could be regarded as "black piracy," and in proof of its legitimacy adduced parallels and precedents from the blockade of the Southern States by the U.S. in 1863.

The "Times" had no word of disapproval for Sir P. Scott at the time; no more—I will honestly confess—had I myself, and my patriotism does not extend to gainsaying now what I thought then. All war is wicked, horrible, and inhuman, but I see no more harm in drowning a few civilians at sea, even if they be Americans, than I see in the slow starvation of about sixty million German women and children.

I myself attribute this war largely to the fact that the English Foreign Office and the filibusterers among us, who styled themselves Imperialists, arrogated to themselves the right to keep the whole world, as it were, in a bag, round the aperture of which was run a string. Both ends of the string were to remain in English hands, and we were to strangle whom we chose and whenever it suited us. We have in the past so strangled Holland and France, crushed them and appropriated their finest colonies and possessions. Germany, with their fate before her eyes, and the fate of the Spanish colonies appropriated by America, presumed to keep a fleet for purposes of defence. Therefore we are going to crush her, destroy her trade, and appropriate her colonies. The French desire to "get level" with Germany after their defeat of 1870, and Russian Pan-Slavist ambitions in the Balkans and in Turkey, coincided with our own aims, and hence this war. Lord Northcliffe, on March 8th, 1915, began his leading article in the "Times" with the words: "What Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg has said of our motives in entering on this war is true," and he next explained that we have attacked Germany to uphold the balance of power in Europe, have gone into this War, as into former ones, as an investment and in expectation of adequate returns." The defence of Belgium (he added) was quite a secondary object. In other leaders he expressed our gratitude to Belgium for turning our War into a crusade. What was it before it became a crusade? —I am, yours faithfully,

FRED C. CONYBEARE.

FOREIGN NOTES

The commission for universal suffrage in France has decided unanimously for the introduction of women-voters in municipal elections.

The extension of women's suffrage in legislative and senatorial elections was demanded by three members of the Commission.

THE WOMAN'S DAY.

At the second conference of Socialist women in Copenhagen, it was decided to hold every year a woman's day in all countries where the working women have not yet acquired equal political rights with men.

The first demonstration was held in 1911, and proved a great success. In Austria, Switzerland, Holland, and Germany, thousands of women took part in this demonstration to proclaim their rights, and to demand women's suffrage and electoral rights. Since this demonstration, the movement gains more adherents from year to year. Even the world-war could not stop it. The Swiss Socialist women are holding their demonstration in March, and invite all working women all over the country to take part.

Whilst in belligerent countries women may be prevented from raising their voices, they feel in common with the international working women, and demand equal political rights, and wage war against war and high food prices.

WOMEN AS FACTORY INSPECTORS IN RUSSIA.

The Duma passed in July a law which admits women as factory inspectors. In all the forty Governments of European Russia women will be admitted as inspectors on equal rights with men. In Russia the inspectors have also to fulfil some police duties, they have to work side by side with the civil and military authorities in order to crush the independent Labour movement.

* * * *

In Baden (Germany), it was decided to grant the title of wife of those girls whose boys were killed in the war. They have the right to bear the name of their boys and illegal children will be regarded as being legal. In Saxony, too, the girls have the right to bear the name of their fallen boys as long as they can prove that the boy earnestly intended marriage.

WAGES OF MUNITION WORKERS

We feel sure that the following official figures will greatly interest our readers:—

WOOLWICH.

Workers to live in hostels. Age 17, 16s. per week and overtime; age 18, 17s. per week and overtime, and so on upwards to 21, when the wages are 20s. per week and overtime. Earnings average 30s. to 35s. per week. Superior applicants—high school type—20s. per week of 48 hours and overtime. Reside in Queen Mary Hostel. Terms, 20s. per week, including breakfast, late dinner, and full board on Sundays.

COVENTRY.

Explosive department—loading and filling fuses. Wages 20s. per week first three weeks; after that 4d. per hour and piecework. Hours, 6 a.m. to 7 p.m. Alternate weeks day and night.

CANTERBURY.

Making charges with T.N.T. Wages 22s. per week.

WILLESDEN.

Fuse filling. Wages 5d. per hour. Hours, 7.30 a.m. to 7 p.m. Saturdays, 7.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. C.E. room wages ½d. per hour extra. All applicants must take their turn in this room.

BIRMINGHAM.

Machinists for cartridge cases and bullets. Age 18 to 30. Hours, 52 per week. Wages 18s. to 20s. per week plus about 5 hours overtime per week. Night work extra rate.

ASTON.

Cartridge loading, gauging and inspection. Wages 17s. 6d. per week to commence then piece work. Hours, 8—7. Alternate weeks day and night. Age 18 to 25.

ACTON.

Shell filling. Age 17 to 40. Wages 25s. per week day work, plus bonus; 30s. per week, night work, plus bonus. Girls age 16, day work, 18s.

CANTERBURY.

Cordite works. To work in sheds and do trucking. Wages 27s. 7d. per week of 58 hours.
8—7. Alternate weeks days and night. Age 18 to 25.

MAN *v.* WOMAN

Dear Editor,—Many of my women neighbours have been bearing children for fifteen years and upwards and working in their homes all the time. Owing to the present high prices, the husband's earnings will no longer supply food, rent, coals, clothes, insurance, etc. So these mothers have to go out to work, and some of them have to work twelve hours a day. When the man comes home he only has to eat, drink, and sleep, if he chooses, until time to go to work again, but when one of these mothers gets home she has to prepare and arrange everything needed for the next day, including the food that the other members of the family will need during her absence. She neglects her own food, and only gets snatches of sleep—no real rest. All this will surely mean a breakdown in health. I know of mothers who have to leave babies on the breast, children going to school, and boys and girls just starting to work, a time when they specially require good, nourishing food; nothing is too good for boys and girls from fourteen to eighteen years. They require the mother just as much as the children going to school. The children going to school get beyond all control, and are exposed to all evil temptations through not having the care and attention of their parents, especially where the father is also away. How can good results come under such conditions? The young want good food, and working women want the vote.—Yours, etc.,

E. DUNKLEY.

QUESTIONS OF THE DAY

THE ALBERT HALL MEETING

Next Saturday's Albert Hall meeting organised to popularise National Service for Women, is being trumpeted far and wide. Lord Derby, Secretary of State for War, Mr. Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture, and Mr. John Hodge, Minister of Labour, are all to speak, and that no appeal to snobbishness may be neglected, it is announced that the Queen is to be present. All this is to sugar and make fashionable the bait, which is industrial compulsion. Amongst those who go to the Albert Hall to clap and cheer for National Service will doubtless be some poor dupes who utter a parrot cry of which they have no understanding, and will ere long find themselves held by the slavery which they have helped to call down on their fellows. But the ladies on the platform and in the front rows will belong to the privileged few, to whom compulsion, if applied at all, will be merely nominal, and who will still be sure of luxury and leisure though other women are forced to put their children in night crèches whilst "mother" obeys the order to work in poisonous T.N.T., and food becomes so scarce and costly that masses of people die of starvation.

We believe it to be our duty to refuse to enrol as volunteers; to do our part in stirring up opposition to the coming of industrial conscription, and to resist it should it be established in spite of all our efforts.

A MESSAGE TO HENDERSON

When Mr. Henderson spoke on National Service at Reading on March 8th a banner inscribed "No Industrial Conscription" was displayed.

CONSCRIPTION OF WOMEN'S LABOUR

Women who intend to oppose this are asked to write to Mary, WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT Office, 400 Old Ford Road, E.

THE ALLEGED POISON PLOT

We have no knowledge of Mrs. Wheeldon and her daughter and son-in-law save that contained in the newspaper reports of their trial, but having regard to the fact that these persons were convicted upon the evidence of an unknown spy, who was not put into the witness box, we do not feel justified in assuming their guilt. We, therefore urge, either that the three prisoners should be immediately and unconditionally released, or that they should be re-tried. According to the published reports of the case, the police spy, Booth, is guilty, on his own evidence, of repeated incitements to the commission of serious crime. Unofficial persons would certainly be heavily punished if it were discovered that they had made the suggestions to others which Booth has freely admitted. The employment of *agents provocateurs* is unworthy of any nation. If such lying tricksters as Booth has proved himself to be are able to gain any influence at all over those whom they are endeavouring to deceive, trouble of some kind is sure to follow.

THE INDIAN COTTON OPERATIVE

When Imperialists fall out truth is revealed. The "Daily News," in protesting, in the interests of Lancashire manufacturers, against the Indian cotton duty, asks what class in India will profit by it: "Is it the cotton worker? The condition of these workers is better imagined than described. It has been explained in apology for their broken time that the atmosphere of the ordinary Indian mill is so foul that continuous work is physically impossible. The reward of the labourer in this very uninviting vineyard is 30s. *a month.*"

What! this within the great British Empire, the saviour of peoples and defender of the weak! The "Daily News" made no protest against laying on such poor workers the burden of Mr. Chamberlain's War gift of £100,000,000, until the Lancashire manufacturers were hit by it.

THE WORKHOUSE BREAD

Workhouse inmates have large alowances of bread because they are allowed so little else. Now Poor Law Guardians all over the country are proceeding to reduce the Workhouse bread allowance. If they substitute for it a sufficiency of other nourishing and palatable food, a more humanitarian diet may be evolved, but great vigilance is needed. The desire to fight to the last man and the last shilling is inclined to produce a strong tendency, not to sacrifice oneself but other people, and Workhouse inmates are defenceless.

FOOD PRICES

	Present Price	Pre-War Price
Haricots	9d. per lb.	2½d. per lb.
Rice	4d. ,,	1½d. ,,
Dried Peas	7d. ,,	2d. ,,
Maccaroni	8d. ,,	4d. ,,

How can women keep house on scanty wages with prices at this height? But even at these prices commodities are often literally impossible to buy. Stop the War and save the nation from starvation is our demand.

* * * *

Mrs. Barker, an elderly widow of Blackpool, was sent to prison because she stole in order to send a parcel to her soldier son at the front.

What was her separation allowance? Under Socialism such tragedies will not occur.

CHILDREN'S MINIMUM WAGE

In Colorado a Bill has been introduced which proposes fixing minimum wages for boys and girls under 18 and to prohibit the work of children under 14 in the beet fields. In the Upper House a Bill has been introduced to provide for the care and assistance of women about to become mothers.

OREGON GIRL PAGE

In the Oregon Senate Chamber a girl page, Ruth Marion Jones, is running about carrying Bills. She is a senior in the high school in Salem, where she specialises in civics. She chose to be a page in order to learn about politics at first hand.

AN EMPLOYER WHO WANTS MORE PROFITS

Mr. C. Marston has written to the "Times" on behalf of John Marston Ltd., Paul Street, Wolverhampton, complaining that the Sheet Metal Workers' Union has not followed the lead of other Trade Union "patriots" in submitting to the removal of Trade Union practices, the dilution of labour and the repeated combing out of the workers. Messrs. Marston are obviously out for increased profits: they find that their efforts are most successful when made from under the cloak of patriotism.

* * * *

Mr. John Hodge has been receiving a deputation of non-union printers, to whom he replied that the Government does not intend to make Trade Unionism compulsory. Freedom to blackleg is obviously to be the only bit of freedom left to British workers.

WOMEN TO BE LAWYERS

Lord Buckmaster's Bill to enable women to practise as solicitors having passed through the House of Lords, has been brought to the House of Commons and there starred as a Government measure. We hope that it will soon become law and that it may be shortly followed by the admission of women to the Bar, the jury box and the Bench.

Get the Peace Negotiations Resolution passed:

The undersigned urge His Majesty's Government to seek the earliest opportunity of promoting negotiations with the object of securing a just and lasting Peace.

VICTORIA PARK PEACE DEMONSTRATION

The above demonstration, which is to be held on Sunday, April 15th, is supported by the Peace Negotiations Committee, I.L.P., B.S.P., W.S.F., Shoreditch Trades Council, Tottenham Trades Council, Woodford and District Trades Council, United Furnishing Trades Association and others. The speakers include Mr. B. N. Langdon Davies, Mr. Harry Dubery, Mr. E. C. Fairchild, Mr. Alexander Gossip, Mrs. Rosa Hobhouse, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Miss Wilson-Wilson and others. The procession starts from Beckton Road, Canning Town, at 2.30 p.m., and marches via East India Dock Gates and the Obelisk, Bow, 4 p.m., reaching the Park at 4.30 p.m. Be sure to be there! Have you applied for a canvassing book in which to get promises to march in the procession? If not, write to Mr. Ewdward Fuller, at 400 Old Ford Road, E.

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Mr. Herbert Dunnico writes from the Peace Negotiations Committee, 47 New Broad Street, E.C., to say that it has been decided to present the Peace Negotiations Memorial to the Premier at an early date. He urges therefore that a special effort be made to secure additional signatures, and that all forms be returned to him not later than Monday, March 26th. Friends should also endeavour to get the text of the memorial endorsed—in the form of a resolution—by all organised Labour bodies, Trade Union branches, Co-operative Guilds, etc., in their localities.

GLASGOW WORKERS AND PEACE

A SUCCESSFUL CONFERENCE.

A few weeks ago the Glasgow Peace Negotiations Committee, which represents all the federated labour organisations in the city requested the use of one of the public halls for a meeting to discuss the advisability of petitioning the Government to end the War by negotiation. The Corporation refused to let any of the halls on the ground that it was not in the national interest to allow public meetings in favour of Peace! As a protest against the despotism of the Corporation the Peace Negotiations Committee convened a delegate conference last Saturday, which by 229 to 1 voted in favour of ending the War. The conference therefore demonstrated conclusively that organised Labour in Glasgow is opposed to any further continuance of the War. The organisations represented at the conference numbered 128, and included Glasgow, Govan, Greenock, and Clydebank Trades Councils, whose delegates were instructed to vote in favour of Peace.

The resolution calling on the Government to use now its efforts and influence with the Allies and Central Powers to end the War by negotiation was moved by Mr. F. Pethick Lawrence and seconded by Councillor John Wheatley, prospective Labour candidate for Camlachie.

An amendment, moved on behalf of the British Workers' National League, that no negotiations should be entered upon until Belgium is evacuated, was rejected by 229 votes to 1.

The delegates unanimously approved a resolution moved by Mrs. Agnes Dollan, and seconded by Mr. R. Shanks, recommending that "a Congress of the peoples, fully representative of democratic interests and institutions, should meet simultaneously with the diplomatic Congress, and that preparations for such a Congress should be entered upon as soon as practicable."

An interesting feature of the conference was the presence of two parsons as delegates while the number of women delegates present was most encouraging. Two women speakers emphasised the "importance of women being represented at any Peace Congress" and claimed that the full enfranchisement of their sex was necessary to secure permanent peace. Altogether the conference was very hopeful, and its decisions justified the statement of the Chairman, Councillor P. J. Dollan that "if other industrial centres were as Pacifist in their outlook as Glasgow, Peace would not be delayed for long."

"DEMOCRAT."

A SINN FEIN MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

One is surprised by the first sight of Laurence Ginnell, the Sinn Fein Member of Parliament. Is it this feeble-looking little old man, with his bald crown and scanty grey locks, who so frequently throws the House of Commons into a turmoil, even going so far as to cause the sitting to be suspended, and defying the Speaker's ruling?

Seeing how frail he is, one regards in a new light the curt, insolent replies of Ministers and Under-Secretaries to that persistent questioning by which he reveals harsh and unpalatable truths. In a new light, too, one considers the imprisonment he suffered for signing the visitors' book at Knutsford Gaol with the Gaelic form of his name, in order that he might interview his fellow-countrymen detained there without trial, and work to ameliorate their lot. One has an impulse to pity him for the insult and ridicule which he so constantly calls out against himself by his perpetual challenging of the powers that be.

But he needs no one's pity: he would scorn it were it offered. Though physically feeble, he has more of the faith and enthusiasm and the abounding, combative vitality which are supposed to be the special endowment of youth, than the vast majority of young men can even conceive of.

As age grows upon men, their clear-cut visualisation of right and wrong, as expressed in their political creeds, usually tends to become obscured, and compromise steadily finds its way into their philosophy. But in Laurence Ginnell no such tendency betrays itself: he is as definite and sharply defined in his opinions and demands as any youth of twenty. Indeed, the invincible youthfulness of his mind seems to have crystallised and intensified as his body has grown old. The ideal of his being is: "Ireland a Nation." He refuses all countenance to the parochial scheme of mere Home Rule, insisting that Ireland must be entirely free of the British Empire.

Lecturing for the W.S.F. at 400 Old Ford Road on March 4th, he declared that England is Ireland's only enemy, and that, not Germans, not Austrians, but the men who enforce British rule in Ireland are the alien enemies of her people. During the last seventy years the population of Britain had increased from 15 millions to 36 millions, but the population of Ireland had decreased from 8½ to 4½ millions. Was not this fact in itself enough to make all Irishmen the implacable enemies of the country guilty of that great crime? If England had been governed as Ireland has, her population would now be 7½ millions; if Ireland had been governed as England has, her population would be 18 millions to-day.

His stern and bitter words were illumined by biting humour. The Defence of the Realm Act is the most atrocious ever placed on the Statute Book, because it is the most elastic, but he had hoped that amongst all the bad, some little good might be got out of it by applying it to the breaking up of Irish grass lands for tillage, in order that in the future, as in the past, these lands might support large numbers of people and be spotted over with comfortable homes. He had endeavoured to secure this, but no Government department could help him. As soon as the crop was cut by the men and women who had cultivated it, the land was to be handed back to the old owners. He had gone to the Irish Board of Agriculture and the Irish Local Government Board to protest, but they could do nothing without Mr. Duke, and Mr. Duke would do nothing!

He had read steadily from his manuscript, but now he became excited. He threw up his hands, and his voice grew more shrill: "Who on earth is Mr. Duke? A lawyer in London." All beneficial movements in Ireland had to wait for the good or bad pleasure of a London lawyer. If Ireland were supposed to be incapable of governing herself, at least the person who governed her should be upon the spot!

Ireland's most fatal weakness was that of relying on English promises, which were always broken. The Act passed by the Irish Parliament in 1782 declaratory of Ireland's independence was also passed by the British Parliament to allay the suspicions of the Irish volunteers. As the volunteers refused to disband, the British Parliament passed the Renunciation Act, affirming the right of the Irish people to be bound only by laws made by the Irish Parliament, and establishing this right for ever. The Irish leaders then disbanded the volunteers, but no sooner had they done so than the British Government destroyed the guarantee which it had declared to be "unquestioned and unquestionable." What a preparation was this for upholding the sanctity of treaties! Honest men despise a treaty-breaker, but what right have treaty-breakers to criticise?

He contrasted the fate of the Irish volunteers with that of Sir Edward Carson, declaring that, if embodied in a novel or play, the story would be ridiculed. He had looked darkly at first, but his

(continued on page 700)

A SINN FEIN M.P. (continued from page 699). face glowed as he eulogised the Irish Volunteers—the men whom, he said, had wrought good fellowship amongst Irishmen, and had filled them with a new and larger hope and an eagerness to make sacrifices for Ireland, not seen since the days of Wolfe Tone. The fervour grew in his voice as he spoke of Ireland; she was surrounded with a network of plots in this dark hour, but determined men could save her, and Ireland, after God, was entitled to the best that Irish hands could give or minds plan. Foreign rule always punished patriotism as a crime, but if the British Government and the false and mercenary Irishmen who were sitting on the fence, found the youth of Ireland doing its duty, rebellious and determined, they would abandon a losing game. Irishmen were regaining their grip upon their country: they meant to hold it this time. "The future is ours," he said. "The future belongs to Ireland!"

The note of inspiration fell away from him; he turned back to his manuscript, reading closely from it in monotonous, sepulchral tones: The British Empire had no future. England might have a period of happiness in the dim and distant future, after her War debts were paid, if they ever were. The British Empire had come to an end on August 3rd, 1914; it might have secured its indefinite continuance by letting Ireland go free. When the testing time came, Ireland, which might have been an added strength, was in a fair way to be the instrument of its destruction.

To his fanaticism, the struggle between mighty empires, the death throes of the populations of half the world, mattered only in its bearing upon the fate of Ireland. Possessed by his one ideal—Irish freedom—he heaped conflicting arguments upon each other, as though to say: "Whatever be your opinions upon the War, I will find a saying to prove to you that Ireland must be free." Thus, whilst at one moment he said that but for the refusal of self-government, Ireland might have added to Britain's strength; at another he described the War as "actually antagonistic to Irish ideals." He reproached the British diplomatists with having failed in the duty of saving their country from war, and with exceeding earnestness exclaimed, "Oh, it would be a blessing if they could be hung, one and all, from the nearest lamp!" He deplored the loss of popular liberties, surrendered by Parliament to the military authorities without the formality of a debate. He railed at England's hypocrisy in protesting against the partition of Belgium, whilst making ready to partition Ireland, which was what Lloyd George's offer amounted to. Very contemptuously he repudiated the Irish members of Parliament who have often ignored and repudiated him. Now, in the days of their loss of Irish popularity, he paid them back in their own coin. He denied their claim to represent the Irish masses; the Irish masses wanted no offer from Lloyd George, and cared not a snap of the fingers for him. John Redmond's party had been for years merely the tail of the Liberal party. John Redmond had said that "if necessary" he would support conscription, even for Ireland, but he dared not, because he might have to go back to Ireland some day. The Irish had no duty in the War. "Would you talk of his duty in the War to a Dutchman, to a Norwegian, or a Swede?" It was the duty of small neutral nations to husband their resources, to maintain their neutrality, and attend to their own affairs. The same was true of Ireland; for her it was national suicide to take part in the War on the vague promise that justice would be done afterwards. The proposal to discuss the affairs of Ireland at the Imperial Conference was worthless; that Conference would have no legislative powers; it would not wish to burn its fingers with the Irish question, and would content itself with expressions of pious approval of Irish ideals.

A much more significant Conference would be the International Peace Conference, which would be held at the close of the War to settle the future status of the nations. The hoisting of a separate national flag and its maintenance afloat for a single day gave the right to be represented at that Conference. "Ireland's flag had been hoisted last Easter week," he declared exultantly. (Was it for this, we wondered, that the rebels made that desperate effort which has been punished with so much cruelty?) The old man's voice thrilled with calm assurance; he was fired by his ideal. "Ireland's future," he said, "can no more be treated as a British domestic problem. We have raised it above that level. We scorn the Imperial Conference; we respect the International Peace Conference. Sinn Fein Go bragh!"

He had finished. There was a round of applause. Then questions rained on him. Now he was gay and smiling. He had expected some hostility, and the friendliness of the atmosphere was obviously congenial to him. He tossed off his answers lightly. "Would attempts be made to rescue Irishmen seized by the authorities?"—"That would be crude—the Irish are crude, but not so crude as that!" They were willing to be shot down for Ireland, but not without effect. There was such a thing as leading the British Government into a trap, by encouraging it in its tyrrany, in order to cause a general revolt against it.

Someone asked about votes for women: his failure to mention it he characterised as "a surprising failure, considering where I am." He had never been able to see any reason against women's suffrage. He hoped that when Ireland set up her own Government it would be on the lines of the proclamation of the Irish Republic of Easter Week, which declared for equal rights for men and women. "No man worth anything would go back on that!"

He was asked to give an opinion on the refusal of Count Plunkett to sit in the English Parliament. He regarded that attitude as more consistent than his own, but he had not made up his mind to adopt it, because he held himself free to take any course which would be useful to Ireland or injurious to the British Government. Moreover, some constituencies might not elect a candidate who refused to sit at Westminster, but most Irish constituencies would soon elect Irishmen to go to Parliament till a supreme body in Ireland called them home to set up a Parliament there.

Such questions he answered with animation, but there were others with which he dealt more warily. If an Irish Parliament were set up to-morrow would the position of the working class be altered. "Oh dear, yes. Oh dear yes," he replied, as though distressed and startled. In wages and especially in housing there would be an immediate improvement; the housing of Dublin and Belfast was one of the crying evils of the age. He was reminded that instead of the minimum wage of 25s. a week promised to British agricultural labourers, the Irish labourers' pay is to be fixed by Wages Boards. This was decided ostensibly at the request of the Irish. He replied that he had not much faith in Boards, but, although pressed for a further statement, he would not admit that Irish farmers objected to paying their labourers 25s. He clumsily evaded the point, saying that if agricultural labourers were allowed to cultivate the land round their homes, they could, in addition to other work, so employ their spare time, which otherwise would be spent "in idleness." Someone accused him of being a supporter of the capitalist system. He said he was not, but was obviously ill at ease. Was it that he has formed no political convictions beyond the single ideal of Ireland's independence? Or was it that until independence has been attained, he wishes to focus the entire volume of Irish ideals and aspirations upon that goal? In reply to a pacifist who sought to draw from him a declaration of opposition to violence, he cried in impatience: "I wish to Heaven we had enough swords and rifles to free our country!"

Yes, he is an old man, courageous, true and gallant, cherishing still the ideals and methods of his early youth. But the new days come. Finland, by means of the universal strike, won a constitution from despotic Russia, whilst Ireland failed to secure aught but coercion by the Rebellion of Easter Week. The Nationalist ideal, for which successive generations of Irish men and women have suffered, must be achieved before a further development can be made; but immediately it will be seen that Nationalism must give way to Internationlism, and that freedom for the Irish toilers still remains to be won.

Deal with our Advertisers, and mention the "Dreadnought."

ADULT SUFFRAGE. Published by the London Labour Council for Adult Suffrage: An Association of Affiliated Labour, Socialist, and Adult Suffrage Bodies. Price 1d. May be obtained from the I.L.P. Office, St. Bride's House, Salisbury Square, E.C.; the B.S.P. Office, Chandos Hall, 21a Maiden Lane; and the W.S.F., 400 Old Ford Road, E.

The pamphlet gives a comprehensive, business-like, and up-to-date presentment of the case for Adult Suffrage. It will be useful to speakers and propagandists and to the unconverted. Especially interesting is the comparison of the present British electoral system, which enfranchises only about one-sixth of the adult population, i.e., one-third of the men and no women, with the franchise and registration systems of Australia and New Zealand, which are given in detail. The loading of the scales against the working classes which obtains under our own system is made plain.

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At the B.S.P. HALL, 148-150 High Road, Willesden Green, N.W., on THURSDAY, MARCH 29th, 6 p.m. to 10 p.m.

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Music. Refreshments at Popular Prices

PEACE MEETING

Victoria Park, To-Morrow

SUNDAY, 3 p.m.

Speakers:

Mrs. DRAKE . Mrs. BOUVIER

CHANDOS HALL "AT HOME"

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, at 3.30 p.m.

Speakers:

Mrs. C. S. Ganley, "Children's Care."

Mr. B. N. Langdon Davies, "A Democratic Programme."

Chair: Miss Lynch

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Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST

will speak at the Priory Rooms, Upper Priory, To-day, March 17th, at 3 p.m.

Chair - Miss MARGARET HALY

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SUNDAY MEETING to-morrow at 6 p.m. at 400 Old Ford Road Bow, E.

Madame Laffitte Cyon, "Socialism in France."

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The action taken by the Joint Board, and the "Statement" issued by the Labour Party, which are referred to in the following pages, deserve a reply. Here it is. It is addressed to the entire Labour, Trade Union, and Socialist organisations of Great Britain. Study it well, and discuss it in your Societies, for the future well-being of the Working-Class Movement depends upon your verdict.

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FREDERICK TEMPLE

Author of "INTEREST, GOLD AND BANKING" "WAR FINANCE AND THE WORKER," &c.

LONDON: The Commonwealth Press,

118 Cannon Street, E.C.

PARLIAMENT AS WE SEE IT

March 6th.—Mr. King asked the Government to consider using the "Cat and Mouse"" Act instead of forcible feeding for conscientious objectors who adopt the hunger strike.

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After much prevarication, Mr. Hope acknowledged that a proposal had been made to repatriate Austrian civilians over 51; but that it had fallen through.

MANIPULATIVE TREATMENT.

Mr. MacVeagh told the story of a voluntary worker in Woolwich Arsenal who was dismissed because the certificate explaining her absence was signed by Mr. Barker, who in two days' treatment put right a displaced cartilage of the knee for which she had been treated by doctors and surgeons for eight years.

Sir W. Evans denied that she had been dismissed, pretending that she left her employment and subsequently returned. The fact is that when an agitation was raised the authorities thought it best to reinstate this worker, who is a daugher of Captain Wade Thompson, J.P., D.L.

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Mr. Pennefather reported that a man was discharged after two years' service with both feet and one hand frost-bitten and transferred to Class W Reserve, which meant he got no pension.

WHY NOT ASK FOR EQUAL PAY?

Mr. Anderson stated that the orders regulating women's wages in controlled establishments do not relate to Ireland. Sir W. Evans said in reply that few women were thus employed in Ireland and that there were few controlled establishments. Mr. Anderson further said that Order 9 and 10 establish for women day workers rates of 4½d. and 4½d. an hour, 4½d. being now worth 2.8d. at pre-War prices. Sir W. Evans promised that more women should be brought within the scope of these Orders and that an advance on the rates was being considered. Is it not time that the women's Trade Unions should demand for women munition workers rates of pay equal to those of men?

DARDANELLES ROYAL COMMISSION REPORT.

In reply to a demand made by Members for an ungarbled edition of the Dardanelles Report, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the leaders of the various parties would each receive an unexpurgated copy. Members protested, but Mr. Ginnell asked the Speaker whether the procedure was not quite in keeping with the accustomed practice during the last thirteen months, in which the unelected and unconstitutional Parliament had created precedents in all directions.

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Sir George Cave announced that in the Metropolitan Police the married men whose wives were living and dependent upon them are to have a further 1s. a week bonus and 6d. more for each child. He thinks these paltry sums will meet the pressure of high prices. A man with £5,000 a year is sometimes a poor judge!

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Mr. Outhwaite asked whether Mr. Henderson was expressing the views of the War Cabinet when he stated he would be prepared to support industrial compulsion if voluntary National Service failed, and that the corollary of compulsion in industrial life is the compulsion of wealth.

Mr. Bonar Law recognised the difficulty of compelling Labour to work for the private gain of an employer. Since the Cabinet does, why does it persist in doing it?

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Various public and political bodies, according to Sir J. D. Rees, are urging that it is not expedient for the proposals contained in Mr. Speaker's letter on Electoral Reform to be dealt with at present by a Parliament "practically moribund." Mr. Bonar Law would express no opinion until the House discusses the subject.

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The question of having women householders to attend all inquests on women and serve on the jury was suggested by Mr. Turton, without result.

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Tribunals formed by the County Councils, on which representatives of employers and employees are to sit, will fix the wages of Irish agricultural labourers. We are sorry that the Irish labourer has not been allowed the 25s. offered to British workers. We are afraid the Tribunals will fix something less.

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Sir W. Evans, in reply to insinuations made by Major Newman, stated: That Mrs. Culhane (sister of Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington) was recommended for the post of welfare superintendent at the National Shell Factory, Dublin, by the official Board of Management of that factory. That the Board of Management has introduced paid workers in the canteens, by which change the cost of wages will be more than recompensed. So much for the economy of employing lady volunteers!

THE ROYAL WARRANT.
BARNES v. HOGGE.

Mr. Barnes presented the Royal Warrant. He said that there are upwards of 100,000 medically unfit men whom it was not proposed to pension. It had been argued very plausibly that inasmuch as the doctors had passed them they were fit for service and therefore for a pension.

Mr. Hogge: "And they are going to get it, too."

Mr. Barnes: "They will not get it while I am in office."

Mr. Barnes added that the men who came back from the front after the War was over with weakened health would get no pension. In exceptional cases they might get a gratuity of £100, but the great bulk would get "nothing like that amount."

Mr. Hogge said that the £15,000,000 a year for 30 years which it is proposed to spend on pensions is not a very large sum (it is less than three days of the cost of the War). There ought to be a Court of Appeal to which pensioners could apply for justice. One hundred thousand men had been thrown out in twelve months without pension and would never be able to return to work: they were to be scrapped with a gratuity of £100. If the man died instead of being discharged, would there be anything for his widow and children?

Mr. Barnes: "Certainly 10s. a week during the War."

Mr. Hogge said on the basis of a two years' war that would be £52. To get rid of the liability in respect of the broken man at £100, and in respect of his widow and children at £52, was not British generosity. He would oppose it to the extent of getting Mr. Barnes out of the Ministry. "I promise him a fight, and he will get it in season and out of season, till these men get what the country thinks they ought to get—ordinary British justice."

Major Griffith-Boscawen replied by promising that Mr. Barnes would deal with every hard case "in a most sympathetic spirit."

In the stand he is making, Mr. Barnes is no doubt trying to be loyal to his Government colleagues, but he is disloyal to the soldiers and sailors and to his class.

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March 7th.—There were many questions regarding duty on Indian cotton imports. Mr. Runciman protested that the revival of old controversies during the War is prejudicial to ultimate settlement and that the fiscal relationships of the Empire should be considered after War. The Free Traders threaten disaffection in Lancashire.

Mr. Chamberlain replied: It is impossible to exaggerate the serious effect which a rash handling may have in India.

The question of the potato shortage was dismissed by Captain Bathurst by the announcement that there is a "general" shortage, and that people ought to have the "common sense" not to peel their potatoes before cooking. But some of us cannot get any potatoes to peel. The matter is more serious than Captain Bathurst appears to imagine.

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Mr. Lambert pointed out that Mr. Clifford Allen, C.O., is of such poor physique that he is totally unfit for military service, and asked for his release from prison, where he is being detained because of his refusal to obey military orders. Mr. Macpherson thought that with training he might be made fit!

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Mr. Trevelyan drew attention to the action of the Cardiff City Council for issuing a questionnaire to both men and women teachers headed: "Have you conscientious objections to military service?" The object is to dismiss those who have!

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Mr. Byrne asked whether Ireland would be included in any proposals made for granting the franchise to women in this country? Mr. Bonar Law answered doubtless.

GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor moved that "with a view to strengthening the hands of the Allies in achieving the recognition of small nationalities . . . it is essential without further delay to confer upon Ireland the free institutions long promised to her." In a long and tedious speech Mr. O'Connor urged the necessity of securing a settlement in order to secure the full help of Ireland and Irish-Americans in this War.

Major William Redmond seconded the motion. He spoke of the "Irish and British" soldiers dying side by side at the front for the freedom of small nationalities, whilst the eternal quarrel was still going on in Ireland! The Irish were the only units in France denied the freedom accorded to other parts of the Empire. He appealed to Sir Edward Carson to forget the old struggle of the Stuarts and the Battle of the Boyne; if England and Ireland could forget the past, why not Ulster? Canada and Australia begged for Home Rule for Ireland. "In God's name, why not do it?"

The Irish Unionists' ascendancy was voiced by Sir John Lonsdale, who argued that now was no time to settle the Irish question that Home Rule for the whole of Ireland would mean "coercion for Ulster."

LLOYD GEORGE RATS.

Lloyd George, who has often expressed his belief in Home Rule and friendship for Ireland, now that he has the power to put his professions into practice, treated the Irish claims very curtly and moved an amendment that the House "would welcome a settlement which would produce a better understanding between Ireland and the rest of the United Kingdom, but considers it impossible to impose by force on any section or part of Ireland a form of government which has not their approval." The main burden of his speech was that Ulster must not be coerced at any time, and that during the War there must be no attempt to provoke civil disturbances in any part of the United Kingdom. As Mr. Hemmerde said, he was not prepared to coerce the minority to come under an Irish Government, but he was prepared to keep the Irish majority under coercion. Mr. Hemmerde added that he had heard Sir Edward Carson say that "he only supported the exclusion of Ulster with a view to wrecking the Home Rule Bill," and that he knew it would not work.

Mr. Asquith, who evidently regards the Irish situation very seriously, suggested that a conference of Irishmen, with the assistance of statesmen from the Dominions of the Crown, should be called to draw up a scheme for Irish self-government, to be submitted to Parliament. Mr. Lloyd George had nothing to propose but further negotiations.

Mr. Redmond said that the time had come when, if he chose, Mr. Lloyd George might put his professions into practice; the Irish Party would enter into no further negotiations: they had been too recently betrayed. Why were the appeals always made to the Home Rulers and never to Sir Edward Carson? Why not end the wretched business by putting the Home Rule Act into operation?

"Surrender?" a Unionist interjected.

"Surrender! That is the spirit!" he retorted, and turning to Lloyd George: "Come forward on your own responsibility; do not ask us into your back parlours for any more negotiations." Presently Redmond and his colleagues marched out of the House.

Labour might have made common cause with Ireland: they will need each other's support seriously enough ere long. But though the chairman of the Labour Party, Mr. Wardle, expressed a definite desire to see Ireland a self-governing nation, he neither promised nor foreshadowed action.

The debate dragged on for a time after the Irish Party had left. Lloyd George said he could do nothing unless the Irish Party would agree not to oppose a measure giving Home Rule to Nationalist Ireland and excluding Ulster. Some Liberal Members warned the Government that Irish unrest might be the means of losing England's war.

Mr. Ginnell and Mr. T. M .Healy declared that the withdrawal of the Nationalists was mere "play-acting."

THE SINN FEIN ATTITUDE.

Mr. Ginnell pointed out that the Resolution asked the House to confer on Ireland "free institutions"; but the Home Rule Act does nothing of the kind. The policy of Irishmen to-day was not to look to Westminster for their rights, but to rely upon themselves and to state their case at the International Peace Conference to be held after the War.

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March 8th.—Mr. Snowden suggested releasing teachers who are conscientious objectors to resume their work. Mr. Beck did not think this would be in the interests of education! Evidently the new President of the Board of Education (Mr. Fisher) is not so broad-minded as we have been led to hope.

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Mr. Thorne urged that potatoes should be conscribed at market prices to prevent hoarding by farmers. Captain Bathurst said that this would disorganise the potato trade.

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Questions were asked about the new Sunday paper, and why it is subsidised by Government advertisements; but no information was given. Sir W. Byles suggested that a member of the Government is financing the paper.

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On the Civil Service Estimates, Mr. Hogge took the opportunity of condemning the War Council, with its large staff and palatial premises, which some of its members had not yet visited. Instead of devoting all its energies to the War, it now has taken over the settling of the potato supply, although there is a special Food Controller. But Mr. Hogge should not be surprised at the questions of profit naturally receiving first attention from a Business Government!

Mr. Booth asked that a conference be held with reference to Lord Rhondda's idea of taking over from the Insurance Commissioners that part relating to maternity benefits. He alleged that women do not want it. The opinion of women has not yet been asked. We should like to learn more of the scheme.

Secret service expenses are estimated at £200,000. Mr. King greatly condemned such expenditure, pointing out that it was useless, and citing a case in which the same person was retained by both Governments inadvertently. He called attention to the growing practice of domiciliary visits to all sorts of people by police spies. Macdonald said that police spies have to earn their wages, and are tempted to produce sensational statements compounded of lies and exaggerations. It is the business of *agents provocateur* to cause others to commit crime.

* * * *

March 12th.—Captain Bathurst stated that the Food Controller does not propose to ration potatoes.

* * * *

In reply to Mr. Thomas, Captain Bathurst announced that an Order will shortly be issued to deal with the practice of making the sale of sugar conditional on the purchase of other goods. Let us hope that it will be made illegal.

* * * *

Sir G. Cave admitted that the increased number of mining accidents is due to the loss of experienced workmen and general speeding up.

* * * *

The number of men who have already volunteered under the National Service scheme was stated to be 125,000, 30 per cent. of whom are engaged in work regarded as of national importance. What a farcical procedure!

NATIONAL SERVICE BILL.

The following clause was moved by Mr. Pringle:—"Before any Order or Regulation made under this Act whereby any trade, occupation, or industry is to be restricted or suspended comes into force, it shall be laid before each House of Parliament for a period of not less than ten days during which the House is sitting. . . ." By this means the important question as to the necessity of an industry would not be left in the hands of one man as the Bill at present provides. Sir G. Cave opposed the suggestion on the ground that the purpose of issuing an Order under the Defence of the Realm Act is to take immediate steps in the public interest. Sir C. Hobhouse, Mr. W. C. Anderson, Mr. Outhwaite, Sir Charles Seely, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, Mr. Herbert Samuel and many others supported the "proposal." On the advice of Mr. Macdonald, Sir George Cave therefore made a concession in the shape of a promise to appoint an Advisory Committee of experts, and urged that the amendment should be withdrawn. It was nevertheless pressed to a division, 97 voting for it and 162 against.

THE EXTENSION TO IRELAND.

It was proposed by Mr. Farrell "That this Act shall not extend to Ireland."

Many Irish members supported the motion on the ground that this Bill means industrial conscription, and no nation has a right to impose such a thing on another. They declared that the Irish would resist conscription by every means in their power; they would not be "driven like slaves at the behest of any Minister or any Dictator whoever he might be." Many English members supported the Irish, the more so because an Ulster minority could prevent the Home Rule Bill which is already on the Statute-book from being put in force. It is peculiarly unjust that the British Parliament should force National Service on Ireland though the majority of her people oppose it.

The guarantees given to Irish workers who came over to England have not been sufficient to prevent some of them being imprisoned under the Military Service Acts. Mr. Macpherson, who contradicted himself in every answer he gave to a long series of questions, finally said that if these men are on work of national importance in this country they are exempt. No such stipulation was made when the original pledge was given to facilitate the passage of the Military Service Act.

IRISH LAW-MAKERS.

Mr. Duke ridiculed the argument that a voluntary measure was being forced on Ireland, and urged that the opposition was purely a political dodge. An assistant would be appointed to help Mr. Chamberlain in Ireland, and thus all objections would be met. He did not give the name of this official. The House divided, with the result that the Irish motion was defeated by 148 to 76. John Redmond and Tim Healy did not vote.

STOPPAGE OF ALLOWANCES

To Soldiers' and Sailors' Wives Considered Unworthy.

Soldiers' and sailors' dependants have no rights and power is given to the Statutory Committee to withdraw the allowances of those whom it considers "unworthy." The Statutory Committee appears to be straining its powers very widely. A woman living in Hackney who was not legally married to the sailor father of her children, did not know that unmarried wives are entitled to separation allowance, and when fearing that she and the children would be left without means she altered the children's birth certificates to make it appear that she was married. She was charged with forgery, and sent to prison for one month. Her separation allowance was thereupon stopped, and her children were removed. We understand that the authorities do not intend to restore either children or the allowance.

An East Ham soldier's wife went to live with another man for three weeks, then repented of what she had done, returned to her mother's house where she had been living, and wrote to the authorities to confess and to express her contrition. The separation allowance for herself and for the children was thereupon withdrawn. After a time the allowances for the children were re-started, but the wife's allowance appears to have ceased altogether. As the family cannot be maintained on the children's allowances alone, the authorities are punishing the children through their mother, and are making it more difficult for her to keep straight.

THE WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

To secure Human Suffrage, namely, a Vote for every Woman and Man of full age, and to win Social and Economic Freedom for the People.

Entrance Fee ... ... **1d.**

Minimum Subscription... **1d. a month**

I wish to become a Member of the W.S.F. and enclose.....subscription and entrance fee for.....months.

Name .....

Address .....

WHAT'S ON?

W.S.F. FIXTURES

OUTDOOR

FRIDAY, MARCH 16th.
Mile End District, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Walker.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19th.
Mile End District, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Boyce.
Fire Station, Hoxton, 12.30 p.m., Mrs. Walker, Miss Beamish.
Bonner Street, Old Ford Road, 2.30 p.m., Miss Price, Mr. Bloom.

SUNDAY, MARCH 18th.
Osborn Street, Whitechapel, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Walker, Mr. Stanley James.
Bonner Street, Green Street, 11.30 a.m., Mr. Higenbottom, Mrs. Boyce.
Walthamstow, Hoe Street, St. Mary's Street, 11.30 a.m., Mr. C. W. Gibson.
Highbury Corner, 11.30 a.m., Miss Price.
Victoria Park, 3 p.m., Peace Meeting.
Cannon Street Road, 3 p.m., Mrs. Boyce.

MONDAY, MARCH 19th.
Custom House, 12 (noon), Miss Price.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20th.
Green Gate, Plaistow, 3 p.m., Miss Price.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22nd.
"Whitehouse," Canning Town, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23rd.
White Cross Street, Old Street, 1 p.m., Mrs. Walker, Miss Beamish.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24th.
Fire Station, Hoxton, 12.30 p.m., Miss Price, Miss Beamish.
"Peacock," Canning Town, 6 p.m., Mrs. Boyce.

SUNDAY, MARCH 25th.
Hyde Park, 3 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Victoria Park, 3 p.m., Peace Meeting.

The next W.S.F. Hyde Park meeting will be March 25th, and from that date on alternate Sundays, because now the United Suffragists have resumed their meetings, which begin this Sunday at 3 p.m.

INDOOR

CHANDOS HALL "AT HOME," 21a Maiden Lane (off Bedford Street, Strand).—To-day, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. C. S. Ganley, "Children's Care." Mr. B. N. Langdon Davies, "A Democratic Programme." Chair, Miss Lynch. March 24th, Miss O'Callaghan, "Ireland's Contribution to Culture"; Mr. George Lansbury, "The Present Outlook." Chair, Mrs. Walker.

BOW WOMEN'S HALL, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow.—To-morrow (Sunday), 6 p.m., Madame Lafitte Cyon, "Socialism in France." Chair, Mrs. Bouvier. March 25th. Rev. G. T. Sadler, M.A., L.L.B., "The Pain of Life: Why does God Allow It?" Chair, Mrs. Boyce.
General meeting of the London section, Monday, 19th, at 8 p.m. Meeting of organising Committee, 7 p.m.
Books of fiction will be gratefully accepted for the Bow Library.

Friends and supporters will be pleased to hear that improved heating arrangements have been made at the Bow Women's Hall.

Meeting of Central Branch, March 21st, at 7 p.m., will be held at 29b Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

POPLAR WOMEN'S HALL, 20 Railway Street., Poplar (opposite South Bromley Station, N.L.R.).—March 16th and 22nd, 3 p.m., Meeting. Speaker, Miss Lynch. Admission free. All are welcome!

BROMLEY, 53 St. Leonard's Street.—March 21st, 2 p.m., Mrs. Drake will speak.

PROVINCES

BIRMINGHAM, Priory Rooms, Upper Priory.—Saturday, March 17th, 3 p.m., Miss Sylvia Pankhurst and Miss Margaret Haly.

LEEDS.—March 23rd, a Dance will be held to raise funds to send delegate to Annual Conference.

OTHER ORGANISATIONS

To-morrow, Sunday, 8.15 p.m., at Kingsley Hall, Bow, Mr. George Lansbury. Bar and open discussion 9.30 p.m.
Sunday, March 18th, George Lansbury will speak at Brotherhood Church, Southgate Road, N., 3.30, "The One Thing Needful."

All Societies are cordially invited to send in notices of forthcoming events for our "What's On" column. Fee, 1s. 6d. for twenty words and ½d. per word after.

JUDGE NEIL IN ENGLAND

The W.S.F. has arranged the following meetings to be addressed by Judge Neil on the Mothers' Pension Scheme:—
April 17th, Memorial Hall, 8 p.m., Judge Neil, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Dr. B. Tchaykovsky.
May 6th, Lees Hall, Canning Town, 7 p.m., Judge Neil, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Mrs. Drake.
April 22nd, Leicester; April 23rd, Huddersfield; April 25th, York; April 28th, Leeds; April 29th, Merthyr and Aberdare, joint with I.L.P. Other provincial meetings under consideration.

ST. STEPHEN'S SHOP, 85 HOXTON STREET.

Friends and members please note that this shop will open on Tuesday, March 27th, for sale of Labour, Suffrage and all kinds of reform literature. If you deal with us, you will help the funds.

A public meeting will be held at St. Stephen's Shop, 85 Hoxton Street, to form a branch and open the shop on Monday, March 28th, at 8 p.m. Speakers, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst and others.

W.S.F. BRANCHES

ARE YOU AN ACTIVE WORKING MEMBER?

LONDON

BARKING.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Langford, Ailsa Craig, 97 Essex Road.

BOW.—400 Old Ford Road, E. Hon. Secretary: Miss Stevens. Branch meetings will be held every second and fourth Monday. DREADNOUGHT sales week ending March 10th, 402; Miss O'Brien, 120; Mrs. Holloway, 83; Miss Beamish, 68; Miss Harriet, 28; general, 103.

BROMLEY.—53 St. Leonard's Street. Hon. Secs.: Mrs. Lansbury, Mrs. Wood.

CANNING TOWN.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Parsons, 94 Ravenscroft Road.

ENFIELD AND EDMONTON.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Beavis, 171 Church Street, Lower Edmonton.

LEYTON.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hart, 73 Calderon Road. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 52.

POPLAR.—Hon. Sec.: Miss E. Lagsding, 20 Railway Street. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 96; per Mrs. Shlette, 73; general, 23.

TIDAL BASIN.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Drake, 49 Crediton Road. DREADNOUGHT sales average 36.

ST. PANCRAS.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Redgrove, B.S.P. Hall, 44 Malden Road, Kentish Town. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 13.

WILLESDEN.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Sheppard, 141 Villiers Road. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 12. Branch meeting, Monday, March 26th, 7 p.m., at 148-150 High Road.

PROVINCES

BIRMINGHAM.—Hon. Sec.: Miss A .F. Boden, 10 Sandhurst Road, Moseley. Four fortnightly lectures will be held in Stirchley Institute at 7.30 p.m. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst and Miss Margaret Haly will speak at the Priory Rooms, Upper Priory, Saturday, March 17th, 3 p.m.
Will members volunteer for giving out hand-bills at meetings, factory gates, etc., during the week?
Donations for advertising meeting gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Allbright, 10s.; Mrs. Ryland, 5s.

BRADFORD.—Hon. Sec.: Miss McHale, 12 Airedale College Terrace. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 26.

BRIGHOUSE.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Woodhead, Wood View, Shelf, near Halifax.

BRYNMAWR AND NANTYGLO.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hayward, Coedcae, Garn Fack.

BURNLEY.—Hon. Sec. pro tem.; Mrs. Mortimer Holden, The Nurseries, Accrington.

CHESTER-LE-STREET.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Harrison, 14 Hilda Terrace, South Pelaw, Chester-le-Street.

CHOPWELL.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Bell, 62 Forth Street. Fortnightly meetings are to be held to discuss such books as "Woman and Economics," "Woman and Labour," etc. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 12.

CORNSAY AND QUERREC.—Hon. Sec. pro tem.: Miss Ellis, Dundalk House, Neville's Cross. Branch meeting, Monday, at 197 High Street, Cornsay. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 30.

DONCASTER.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Kent, 32 St. Sepulchre Gate.

DURHAM.—Hon. Sec.: Miss C. Ellis, Dundalk House, Neville's Cross.

FERRYHILL.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Ruby Stoddart, 12 Hackworth Street, Dean Bank. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 12.

HUDDERSFIELD.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Joan Edgehill, B.Sc., 123 Cowcliffe Hill.

LEEDS.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hunter, 7 Sugdenfold, Armley. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 72.

LEICESTER.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Helen Bakewell, 28 Macdonald Street, Bellgrave.

MANCHESTER.—Hon. Sec.: Miss F. Wassilevski, 18 Broughton Street, N. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 26.

MEDOMSLEY.—Hon. Sec.: Tom Orr, Esq., 6 Derwent Cottages, Durham. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 24.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Hon. Sec.: Mr. Nicholson, 19 Alexandra Road, North Heaton.

PRUDHOE-ON-TYNE.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Parks, 4 Riding Terrace, Mickley Square. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 8.

PORTSMOUTH.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Clarges, 200 Westfield Road, E. Southsea. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 39.

ROTHERHAM, WAKEFIELD.—Organiser: Miss Stephen, 46a Spring Street, Huddersfield.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Samuel, 33 Mount Street. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 12.

YORK.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hall, 43 Lowther Street.

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW.—Hon. Sec.: Lachlan Smith, Esq., 126 Bothwell Street.

MANCHESTER BRANCH.

Our social evening of March 3rd was held at the above address (by the kind permission of Miss Graham). An eloquent address by Miss F. Wassilevski, Hon. Secretary, pointing out the object and aims of the W.S.F., was given. Miss Graham, Hon. Treasurer, made an appeal for funds and members. Mr. Bailey presided.

The affair was a huge success. A good collection was made. The pretty programmes, illustrated by a member, were sold by auction, and aided the collection. A good number of WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHTS and other suffrage literature was successfully disposed of.

A vote of thanks to the artistes was moved by Mrs. Morris, for their voluntary and well-acquitted services.

The following resolutions were adopted:—"That this meeting of the Manchester Branch Workers' Suffrage Federation urges the Government to introduce:

"(a) A measure embodying the complete equality of voting rights, either as between man and man, woman and woman, or men and women.

"(b) The abolition of plural voting in any form.

"We confidently hope that the Government will substitute for the present complicated and unsatisfactory proposals, a measure establishing complete manhood and womanhood suffrage."

"That this meeting of the Manchester Branch Workers' Suffrage Federation views with deep concern the very serious effect the shortage of sugar is having upon the health of the children in the poorer districts of Manchester. We urge the City Council to use every means in their power immediately to bring about a fairer and more even distribution of sugar in this city. To this end, we propose that the City Council should consider the advisability of calling a town's meeting to take up this important matter."

SHEFFIELD.

Our Sheffield branch writes that it has adopted a new plan: that of going to all public meetings and asking the speakers who believe in political action, "What about those who have no right to vote?" It also repudiates the resolution passed at the meeting of the N.C. of A.S., as do all the Trade Unions, and endorses the resolution passed at the Holborn Conference.

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Donations to be sent to the Hon. Treasurer. Dr. Tchaykovsky, or to the Hon. Financial Secretary, Miss N. L. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.
All parcels to 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED

GENERAL FUND.—Irene, per Mrs. Drake (weekly), £1; A. W. Thompson, Esq., £1; Miss Sarah Birch, £1; "National Economy Devotee," 10s.; Miss E. Lowy (monthly), 10s.; Mrs. Buckley, 8s. 6d.; Mr. Fowler, per Miss Lynch, 5s.; Mrs. Brimley, 1s.; Miss Vera E. Chinn, 11d. COLLECTIONS: Chandos Hall (two), 12s. 1d.; Profit on Tea, 2s.; Bow Women's Hall, 10s. 7½d.; Miss Price (two), 9s. 6½d.; Poplar Women's Hall, 2s.

"DREADNOUGHT" FUND.—Per Mrs. Drake, £5; Mrs. Eyre, 3s. 6d.; Mrs. Garner, 1s.; Miss Buchan, 1s.

LIBEL ACTION GUARANTEE FUND.—Miss M. Gliksten, £5; L. Daniels, Esq., $10; Anon, 6s. 4d.

MILK AND GENERAL DISTRESS.—Lieut.-Col. T. Thornycroft Vernon, £25; L. A. Harrison, Esq., £1 1s.; Miss McCarthy, £1; Mrs. Butcher (quarterly), £1; Mrs. Branch (Mothers' Arms), 15s.; Mrs. Belk Smith, 10s.; Mrs. Leila Burroughs (Mothers' Arms), 10s.; Mrs. Usherwood (monthly), 10s.; Mrs. Richmond (fortnightly), 10s.; Mrs. Impey, 10s.; Miss J. T. Dreury (monthly), 5s., Milk Fund 2s. 6d.; Mrs. E. M. Morrison (monthly), 5s.; Misses Barrowman (monthly), 5s.; Five Northern Friends, 5s.; Mrs. Parsons, 2s. 6d.; D. Wilkie, Esq., (monthly), 2s. 6d.; C.O., 2s. 1d.; Mr. Will A. Jameson, 8d. COLLECTIONS: L.S.A. Tool Room, £1 6s. 1½d.; Misses E. Lagsding and T. Barker (Green's Yard), 14s. 1d.; Sale of Clothes, 14s.; Miss Mackay (Churn), 9s. 5½d.; Miss Morgan Jones, 8s. 1d.

CLOTHES, ETC.—Miss Sinclair, Belsize Sewing Club, per Mrs. Barwell, Miss Vibert, Mrs. Chesshire, Miss Broadhurst.

GROCERIES.—Hampstead National Food Fund.

SUGAR.—Mrs. Barwell's children, who are going without sugar in their tea and have sent it to the Babies.

PIANO.—Mrs. G. Lyle Smyth.

* * * *

Miss Emily Hobhouse thanks very much an anonymous correspondent for 10s. sent in answer to her letter in THE DREADNOUGHT.

MOTHERS AND BABIES

The Mothers' Arms, 438 Old Ford Road, Bow.

Day nursery from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Mondays, 2.30 p.m. Mothers and babies can consult Nurse at any time.

Health Talks for Mothers are held the first and third Fridays in the month at 3 p.m., at the Mothers' Arms.

20 Railway Street, Poplar.
(opposite South Bromley Station).

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m. Nurse may be seen at any time.

53 St. Leonard's Street, Bromley-by-Bow.

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Wednesdays, 2 p.m.
All mothers and children are welcome.

Cost Price Restaurants at 400 Old Ford Road, and 20 Railway Street. Dinners from 12 till 2 p.m. daily.

WANTS.

Broken men, discharged with insufficient pension, constantly ask our help for their wives and children. The rising price of food is causing grave distress amongst poor families. Help us to provide the milk, nourishment and necessary clothing, without which doctoring is of small avail. Send a subscription to the Treasurer of our Distress Fund, Dr. BARBARA TCHAYKOVSKY, 400 Old Ford Road, E., or a parcel to Miss NORAH SMYTH at the same address.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

ADULT SUFFRAGE.—A review of the existing franchise anomalies with strong arguments for Votes for All. Published by the London Labour Council for Adult Suffrage.
Copies of this pamphlet 1d. each, or 9d. per dozen, postage extra from Hon. Sec., 400 Old Ford Road, E.

FAMILY LIMITATION DOCTRINE. Post free, 1½d. —Malthusian League, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster.

MONTESSORI METHOD—Vacancy for pupil teacher; fee, £5 5s. a term.—Apply, Miss Muriel Matters, The Mothers' Arms, 438 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

SOUTHEND: Furnished Apartments, 8 minutes from sea and train; or Furnished House conveniently situated.—Mr. Warr, 8 Hastings Road.

SUPERVISOR with workroom experience wanted.—Apply, Toy Factory, 45 Norman Road, Bow, E.

HAND-MADE UNDERCLOTHING. Soldier's wife, good needlewoman, desires work to do at home; good references. Women's nightdresses made from 2s. 6d.; babies' gowns from 1s. Mending and darning also undertaken.—Apply Box 20.

SUFFRAGE WORKERS should spend their holidays at "Sea View," Victoria Road, Brighton. Hostess, Miss Turner.

WANTED, strong new or second-hand Wringer for use at "Mothers' Arms."

HALL TO LET, for meetings, etc. Holds 60. Terms moderate.—Apply, Miss Beamish, St. Stephen's Shop, 85 Hoxton Street, N.

WANTED, COMPANION-HELP; three in family; cook and gardener kept.—W., c/o this Office.

MARRIED COUPLE, Suffragists and Conscientious Objectors, desire **APARTMENTS,** or share of house with sympathisers; neighbourhood Ilford or district.—Apply Box 100, WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT Office.

WANTED, TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS. Old Ford district.—Apply Green, 16 Laurence Street, Chelsea, S.W.

Charge for advertising in this column, 1d. per word; four insertions for the price of three.